THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 185. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854. PRICE, S^P. D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATON WATSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:
A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, held on 1st *November*, 1853, may be had on application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

EX-*LOCKETT.*
JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boyldi, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FUNEREAL CYPRESS SEEDS.

A few Packets of the SEED of this ORNAMENTAL TREE, have arrived from the Tea Country, and are for Sale. Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete —4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

N.-C. Herald Office,

Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow*, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

JOHN HALL,
Sail-maker,

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform Commanders of vessels resorting to this port; that he has commenced business in the above line, and from his knowledge of Sail-making gained from long practical experience, he trusts, through strict attention to orders, to merit a share of the Public patronage.

Sail Loft at the store of Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., where all orders will be received.

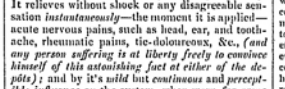
Shanghae, 26th January, 1854.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely, and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIC NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—COASTWISE or *viâ* SOUTHAMPTON.

Herald Office, 11th Febv., 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Welch.*

MARGARET MCCONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Three & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. THOMAS CLARK, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 8.	Manila,	Nov. 29.
Bombay,	Jany. 2.	Sydney,	Nov. 29.
Colombo,	Dec. —.	New Zealand,	Nov. 2.
Madras,	Dec. —.	Amoy,	Jany. 8.
Calcutta,	Dec. 19.	Hongkong,	Feby. 1.
Galle,	Jany. 7.	Ningpo,	Feby. 3.
Penang,	Jany. 12.	New York,	Nov. 11.
Singapore,	Jany. 16.	San Francisco,	Nov. 24.
Batavia,	Dec. —.	Honolulu,	Dec. 1.

DEATH.—Lancelot Dent, Esq., at Cheltenham, on the 6th December last.

Cargo—per *Lady Mary Wood*—3813 chests Malwa—180 chests Patna—5 chests Benares—Total 5668 chests—Treasure $332,356.

The *Lady Mary Wood* Steamer, brought up the Mail of 8th December, on Tuesday afternoon. We give a short summary below which we have condensed from the *Straits Times Extra* of 16th January :—

The Four Powers agree to maintain the independence of Turkey.

Turkey has defeated Russia with heavy loss in Asia.

Nicholas is said to have ordered all his English securities to be converted into Gold.

Home trade is dull; short time has been generally adopted in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Export trade continues brisk.

Malta 14th December,—Latest accounts announce a severe naval engagement at Sinope, between the Russians and Turks—the latter were inferior in force and a great slaughter ensued—assistance had been sent to help the wounded Turks by the despatch of the English and French warsteamers, *Retribution* and *Megnder*.

The Turks have taken Fort St. Nicholas, a very strong place on the Black Sea, besides other forts. The Russians have been fire times driven back from attempting to retake fort St. Nicholas, and in each encounter with their enemies the Turks have had the superiority.

The Emperor Nicholas, having failed in negociating a loan with Baron Rothschild for £5,000,000, has been compelled to realize his English securities and £800,000 in Gold has been shipped, *viâ* Holland, for his use.

We observe that £234,000 chiefly in Silver, has been sent out by the *Indus* for India and China.

Parliament is not expected to meet for the despatch of business, before the end of the current month (February.)

Mr. Dent.—The commercial world has experienced a severe loss in the death of Mr. Lancelot Dent, which event took place on Tuesday evening (the 6th December) at Cheltenham. Mr. Dent, was the head of the eminent house in China which bore his name, and was the type of a true English merchant. Mr. Dent, we understand, leaves behind him property to the amount of £500,000.—*Atlas*, Dec. 8th.

(No. 6.)

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 8th February, 1854.

In reference to Notification No. 5 of the 2nd instant, H. M.'s Consul hereby gives notice that the re-establishment of the Imperial Custom-house at this Port, having been determined upon by the Chinese Authorities business will commence on the 9th instant, in the building temporarily occupied as a Custom-house on the North side of the Soochow Creek.

The annexed Communication from the Consular Representatives of the Three Treaty Powers to His Excellency Woo Taotae, formally recognizing the Custom-house Authorities at the provisional office is circulated for general information.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Mercantile Community, Shanghae.

Shanghae, 6th *February*, 1854.

To His Excellency Woo,
Superintendent of Maritime Customs, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned representing at this Port the Three Powers possessed of Treaties with China, are in receipt of Your Excellency's Communications addressed to them individually, announcing the establishment of a temporary Custom-house on the North side of the Soochow Creek, at which business is to commence upon the 9th instant.

The undersigned have agreed to acquaint Your Excellency simultaneously and in the same terms of their perfect readiness to recognise this Custom-house, upon the understanding that its surveillance is equally to affect every vessel of every nation, whether a Treaty Power or otherwise. While therefore they give notice to the Merchants amenable to their several Jurisdictions, that the Custom's business of all ships entering the port after the 9th instant, will be settled at the provisional office on the Creek, and that this arrangement will continue in force until the reapture of Shanghae enable Your Excellency to reopen the Custom-house heretofore in use;—they must request you to call on all others whom it may concern to observe the same rule.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
EDAN,
Consul de France ad interim.
EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

True Copy,
W. H. Fittock.

The above Notification apprizes the "British Mercantile Community at Shanghae that the re-establishment of the Imperial Custom-house at this Port, having been determined on by the Chinese Authorities, business will commence on the 9th instant," &c., &c.

Accordingly on Thursday, the new Custom-house rented of a British resident by H. I. M. Hëen-fung was opened for the despatch of business.

We have not heard whether any business has yet been transacted there on Foreign account, but at any rate there is the *Lady Mary Wood*, Steamer, in Port engaged, as we hear, to take down some hundreds of bales of Silk, and the shippers by her will therefore, if the Taotae can really establish himself as stated above, be the first to pay *Duties* since the capture of Shanghae by the Rebels.

We do not object to H. I. M. Hëen-fung establishing his Custom-houses here or elsewhere,—he has an undoubted right to do so—but we do object to so many changes in the policy of our own Government or its constituted authorities at this Port, jeopardizing the interests of our merchants and, necessarily playing into the hands of some parties to the detriment of others.

It may well be inquired at the present juncture whether, H. M.'s Consul has received injunctions from the Home Government or from H. M.'s Plenipo. in China, to alter the course he notified to H. E. Woo Taotae, on the 18th October last, in which he stated "whether the Emperor of China can legitimately claim duties at a port where he has ceased to exercise authority, &c., &c., has been questioned :" — having also previously stated on the 10th October to the same Authority "that as soon as the City of Shanghae was retaken" H. M.'s Consul would be prepared to enter into further consideration of the question of Duties—and which by implication of course meant—and not till then.

The City of Shanghae, however is not retaken nor, does there at present seem any likelihood of such an event—and merchants acting on the faith of what is recorded, and trusting to the firmness of H. M.'s Consul to maintain the course he had so properly taken, have purchased produce to a heavy amount for shipment who, if, the newly proposed system is to be carried out, will unequally compete with their brother merchants in the markets of Europe—this is a crying injustice!—Let all pay or none, is the common sense view of the case, and the true method by which commerce should be guided. There can be no more reason why the imperial *Duties* should be collected now, than there was on the 7th September, since—we are still in the midst of anarchy and confusion—trade paralyzed—the imperial forces withstood and laughed at, and the imperial power, so far as it can be exercised at this port, liable to extinction at any moment.

We cannot, therefore, hastily reviewing the past course of our Authorities at this port, understand on what grounds the British Consul, and looking at the former declarations of that authority, the French Consul *ad interim*, can now turn round at the end of the Season and so suddenly change their policy—in justice we are bound to say, that the course pursued by the U. S. A. Vice-Consul, although equally open to objection on other grounds, is far more consistent than either. We cannot now further dwell upon this subject but will probably return to it on a future occasion.

We address a few words of caution to those who are entrusted with the supervision of British interests at this Port. We trust it is unnecessary for us to state that we wish not to interrupt nor to discourage a cordial understanding and mutual friendliness between the representatives of the various foreign Powers in China. But we do call upon British officials to pursue an independent course and to be on their guard against being involved in any local measures of joint intervention; which may involve consequences as far beyond the limits of their present expectations and intentions—as it may ultimately prove disastrous to British interests. When we remember that France has no commercial interests to protect in these Eastern Seas—that the politics of Roman Catholic Missions have given no little employment to French ships-of-war in the Pacific—that the present Revolution in China is a Movement to which Jesuit Missionaries are for obvious reasons unfriendly, prejudiced and hostile —that Roman Catholic Missionaries exercise a perceptible influence over French officials and formed no unmeaning nor unimportant addition to the suite of the French Minister during the recent visit of the "*Cassini*" to Nanking,—we confess that we shall contemplate with no slight anxiety and shall watch with no little jealousy any plans for a joint-intervention, which may lead to the evacuation of the Chinese city by the local Rebels and re-occupation by the Imperialists. Such a consummation would be ultimately only a prolongation of the sufferings of the people, and an occasion for the repetition of those barbarous atrocities which disgraced the re-occupation of Amoy by the Imperialists.

But we have graver objections to any gratuitous intermeddling or interposition between the two contending parties at Shanghae. There are times which require the most consummate wisdom, tact and forethought in the management of international questions. The evacuation of Shanghae will compromise all parties who bear a part in adjusting the terms. To Tae-ping-wang and the Insurgents at Nanking it will appear an abandonment of our neutral position and a virtual declaration of hostility. Sam-qua will make the most of such a result—and probably with better success than heretofore—to spread reports of British aid in exterminating the Rebels. A false position or a dubious attitude towards the leaders in the Central Insurrection—will be a certain consequence. Serious misunderstandings will be engendered. The seeds of distrust will have been sown. And the highest interests and mutual relations between Britain and China may be compromised, imperilled and injured for many years to come.

France and Britain at the present time have few objects in common to give consistency and identity to their respective policy in dealing with the great Rebellion in China. For the present we content ourselves with these general observations, and shall be glad if experience prove that our surmises and fears are without foundation.

The following Proclamation was received at Shanghae on the 7th February, 1854. The officer who issues it is one of two Commissioners sent annually from the Court of the Household to Soo-chow and Hang-chow to superintend the revenue collected for the Privy Purse, under three or four items of which Silk is the chief. The fixed amount required annually of Soo-chow is 254,528 taels; of Hang-chow 149,160. The document was not received through the usual channels, but was brought by a Chinese merchant to one of the mercantile firms in this place. It was written so as to be inclosed in a letter. It is perfectly formal and except, that the word State in the second line of the fifth paragraph, is one place too high, it is unobjectionable, and believed, on competent authority, to be perfectly genuine. We need scarcely say, it is of great importance to our merchants at the present juncture.—

Woo, *by Imperial appointment Superintendent of the Silk Revenue at Hangchow, issues the following Proclamation.*

Be it known, on the 21st of the 11th moon (21st December, 1853,) I received a despatch from Heu, Acting Governor of Këang-soo, informing me that Woo, Intendant of the Soo-Sung-Tae Circuit, who is charged with the Superintendence of Maritime Customs, had submitted to him the following representation :—

"I beg to state that, whereas, at Shanghae, a trade is carried on with western nations, the articles thence exported, in the largest quantity, by barbarian merchants, are Tea and Silk. The Silk, being the produce of Kea-hing and Hoo-chow in Che-keaug, and the Tea, of Fuh-keen and Keang-se, are annually brought down to Shanghae by native dealers and sold to the barbarian merchants for exportation; they there undergo inspection at the Maritime Custom-house, where a duty is levied on them, of which a return is forwarded with the amount collected (to the Capital. Shanghae is not yet retaken from the outlaws, from whose disturbances it has been suffering, and while it is impossible for this reason to levy the usual duties at the Custom-house, no small number of native dealers, it appears, are continuing to bring on Silk and Tea to Shanghae; to do business in these articles with the barbarian merchants.

"It would be a very serious matter for the revenue of the State if large numbers were enabled to hurry off their shipments by stealth. There is withal danger of traitors assuming the guise of merchants: and these it would be difficult to detect, if, having thus set pursuit at fault [obscured their footsteps], they were to come into Keang-soo. The Tea and Silk season has been heretofore in the 7th and 8th moons; its height is now past, and I feel it my duty to request your Excellency to write separately to their Excellencies the Governor of Che-keang and the Governor of Keang-se to instruct the magistrates of the districts where Tea and Silk are produced for shipment, to call on the dealers in their jurisdictions to desist, for the present, from bringing any into Keang-soo; and, at the same time, to explain to the Superintendent of Customs at the Pih-sin Kwan that instructions should be issued to all the subordinate Customs' offices* to stop all Tea and Silk on its way to Shanghae, until tranquillity be restored at that place. They can then come on thither, and trade can be renewed on its former footing. By such a course proper care will be taken of the duties, and the attempt to evade pursuit [as above] will be frustrated."

In accordance herewith, the Acting Governor, having addressed a despatch to the Governors of Che-keang and Keang-soo, farther considers it his duty to write to me, and trusts that I, as well as they, will issue a notification directing [all tea and silk] to be detained for the time being, and inform him when I shall have so done.

I have acknowledged His Excellency's letter and am bound to lose no time in issuing a notification. I accordingly pro-

* The Customs' offices subordinate to it are 38 in number; at 13 the duties are paid, the remainder are merely tide-waiters' stations.

claim for the information of all Customs' subordinates, authorized brokers† and others, that, in all cases where parties are bringing on tea or silk, the return being made and the duties paid into the office by the brokers [as usual], such dealers as are bound to Shanghae for a market, are to receive positive orders, when their duties shall have been paid and the goods passed through the Custom-house, to put such goods in store for the time being. When tranquillity shall be restored at Shanghae, they can carry them on thither and dispose of them.

In cases where the produce is on its way to other districts, you, tidewaiters and others, are not wilfully to annoy and harass its owners. If any venture to disobey, on detection he will be assuredly tried and punished without mercy.

Let every one obey with trembling. Let none oppose. A special edict.

Issued Heenfung, 3d year, 12th moon, 14th day. (12th January, 1854.)

† The licensed brokers are found in every province but the Two-Kwang; and in one district of Kwang-se they are allowed. The licenses are in general classed as higher, middle, and lower. In this province, Che-keang, these three yield to Government respectively 8-10ths, 6-10ths, 4-10ths of a tael, per license-ticket annually. The Code of the Board of Revenue, 1831, allows a gross issue of 9,962 licenses of all classes for the province of Che-keang.

We have received a file of *Peking Gazettes*, up to the 12th of January, the details of which we hope to give in subsequent numbers. At present we can just find time to give a general view of their contents. About Christmas it appears that a large body of the insurgents advanced from Nanking, through Kwa-chow, on to Yang-chow. The imperial troops fled at their approach, and left the road open before them. They therefore went on, not only to Yang-chow, but, taking the garrison of that place with them, they proceeded on their march northward. Thus the statement that the imperialists entered Yang-chow on the 29th of December, made by the Taou-tae in this place about a month ago, turns out to be a fact, but such a fact as is likely to shake the throne of the Tartar monarch to its very foundation! The suggestion hazarded by us at the time, that if it were true, it would be merely in consequence of the main body of the insurgents having moved northwards, taking the garrison of Yang-chow with them, also turns out to be a true suggestion; as well as the idea that when the insurgents did move out of Yang-chow, it would take the imperialists three days before they would venture to push their noses within the gates of the empty city. The emperor is intensely enraged at the report sent up to him. Ke-shen, he says, ought to have taken the city of Yang-chow by force of arms, when the garrison was reduced to extremities, as he himself represented it to be, and not have allowed the insurgents from Nan-king and Kwa-chow to effect a junction with those in Yang-chow. He tells him now to take especial care that this new body of rebels do not advance along the grand canal—and threatens that if they do, he will have Ke-shen beheaded in front of the army. He has already degraded Ke-shen, and all his officers, from rank, but retained them in command. In the mean time the insurgents in Tuh-lew are enabled to hold their own. Shing-paou reports a victory on the 4th of January, in which he says he slew 700 rebels, after which they retired to their strong holds, where they still remain.

The *China Mail* of 27th ultimo, alluding to our article headed "The *China Mail* and the *Hongkong Register*" in our issue of the 14th of same month says, "it endeavours to prove the perversity of these two journals in not adopting *its own enthusiastically blasphemous tone* about the Rebels" we place this courteous and elegant remark in italics, as it is an expressive way of showing that the erudite Editor, when he quotes our remark, "we certainly do not desire to enter into unfriendly controversy with our contemporary," means what he says.

Passing by our contemporary's remarks upon our first count which do not seem to require comment, we reply to his observations on the second, wherein he refers to the narrative we cited as "more reliable" than others he named and "probably correct :"—It was to these approvers we demurred and we do not at present find our opinion controverted.

The third count is simply an opinion upon matters of fact which needs not further illustration. The fourth and last, in reference to news from Shanghae given "on Chinese authority," certainly does append "a figure of speech;" but then the prominence given to the previous assertion is, we think, well calculated to neutralize the remark—and as the assertion is made against a man whom we have never heard charged with cruelty, except on the memorable night when he ordered the conspirators to be cast into the beacon-fire they had kindled in order to betray the city into the hands of their enemies—we, therefore, deemed the charge as a wanton wickedly-false accusation, and totally undeserved by Lew, whom we have understood to be a mild man and his chief fault that of indulging in Opium.

As to the other charges made against us by the Editor of the *China Mail*, knowing they are both unmerited and uncalled for, we shall not trouble our readers with their refutation, as they cannot be of any interest to the public, however much so to our contemporary.

We are glad to find the currency question at Canton at last appears likely to receive its solution in the success of the proposal, that all dollars of the same intrinsic value shall be received there at one uniform rate. After a most determined opposition on the part of the native Bankers, a little "pressure from without" appears to have had a wonderful effect, and all but settled the question. It should seem that after trying in vain the effect of petitions to their "High officers" several respectable native merchants proceeded to the establishment of one of the principal Bankers, made him a prisoner, and took him before the Nan-hae magistrate. That functionary referring the question (a favorite pastime with officials both foreign and native just now!) to a higher authority, imprisoned the Banker *ad interim*. This proceeding, like the opening of the Woosung Tea Market, promises to be attended with the happiest results:—for a Consoo was held by the Bankers and though not passed unanimously, the following Public Notice was agreed to and in due course placarded :—

PUBLIC NOTICE,
issued by the principal Bankers of the Western Suburb.

Hitherto we have heard it said that commercial operations prove advantageous in proportion to the thoroughness of the understanding maintained by the public among themselves. We the Bankers of the Western Suburb have already used for a considerable time Kootsien and mixed Dollars. On this subject various decrees have lately been issued by all the High Authorities, permitting the circulation of these Dollars at par, both among natives and foreigners. We have grounds however for entertaining the belief that these measures have not yet obtained universal publicity. We have therefore again met in consultation together, and have determined upon this publicly declaring our intention to pay and receive Dollars of every description, whether Kootsien, mixed, or other kinds, at one uniform rate, so long as the said coins are equal to the others in point of intrinsic value.

Issued on a happy day, in the twelfth month of the 3d year of Heenfung, (23d or 24th January.)

The British Chamber of Commerce has also issued an intimation on the subject, in which it assumes, rather prematurely perhaps, that the matter is definitively settled :—

British Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, *24th January*, 1854.

A Public Declaration from the Banking House having been issued this day, stating for the future all Dollars of the same intrinsic value as the present Chopped Dollars Currency, would be received by them at Par,—the quotations of Dollars are altered as under,—

Sycee Silver, 2.2 per Cent Premium.
Gold.....$21.50 per Tael of 100 Touch.

It may now be reasonably expected that the question of the Mexican Dollar being at Par, is disposed of.

D. W. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

—*China Mail*, January 26.

On Monday morning last, a dull heavy noise shook the ground about Shanghae, at six in the morning, and it occurred to us at the moment, that an explosion had taken place;—the following letter by a resident, not far from the scene of action, relates the particulars. It is difficult to ascertain the loss of the imperialists; above eighty killed and as many wounded are reported :—

Shanghae, *February 6th*, 1854.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The wall of the city of Shanghae was breached early this morning. The match, in that long and much talked of mine, from the Wë-kwë, was lighted a few minutes after six o'clock. The explosion to me, (being within two hundred yards of the spot,) was truly terrific. The shock was much more violent than any earthquake I have yet felt at this place. The concussion split my hall door in two, forced one window, and smashed many panes of glass.

I lost no time in placing myself in a position to witness the decisive struggle. Some 2,000 Imperialists were crowding hard on to the breach; but the Insurgents, by throwing into the pass a constant shower of powder-bags with lighted matches, caused a wall of fire to occupy the place of the demolished wall of earth and brick.

Both parties, dispensing with fire-arms, used those weapons commonly used by pirates in boarding a vessel, the main object of which is to inflict wounds by burning. The Imperialists, being crowded closely together, suffered greatly from this method of warfare; for while they at one time appeared to be waiting for the Insurgents to exhaust their supply of missiles, they (the rebels) were actively engaged in hurling upon the heads of the mass below, bricks, stones, powder-bags and jars of powder mixed with oil with lighted matches; while others on either side of the breach, poured upon the suffering mass, streams of liquid fire, from what the Chinese call "*pung-dông*." Indeed, the Imperial troops appeared to be wading in fire,—many of their own missiles appeared to go off in their hands or on their persons; the garments of many appeared to be on fire; and to say the least, the confusion was complete. At this juncture, about 20 minutes after the explosion, a few insurgents with sword and shield were seen to emerge from the breach. They were soon engaged by as many Imperialists, armed in like manner. They clashed swords for a moment—the Insurgents charged through the pass—the Imperialists quailed, and fled in a body. The Insurgents pursued them into the Wë-kwë, from which they fled to the battery at McKenzie's bridge. Thus some 200 Insurgents with Spartan valor, not only defended the breach, some fifty feet broad, against immense odds, but repulsed the whole Imperial force and captured the Wë-kwë, with a battery of 12 guns and many jingalls and other munitions of war. The Imperialists, finding they were no longer pursued, deployed to the east, with the design it would seem, of turning the flank of the Insurgents and reconquering the battery; but, by this time, there were not less than a thousand Insurgents on the field to hold them in check. The Insurgents immediately set themselves to work, repairing the breach, removing the guns, &c., from the battery, pulling down the walls of the Wë-kwë, and burning such parts of the main building as had not been shot away.

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This done, and the breach temporarily repaired, the Insurgents, at a few minutes after ten o'clock, retired into the city; whereupon the Imperialists charged and *very gallantly recaptured the demolished Wê-kwê.* The fighting was all over by half past ten o'clock. The Insurgents, it is said, lost ten killed and as many others wounded. It is said that many of the Imperialists were butchered in the Wê-kwê—the whole loss is not known. The Imperialists, it is said, attributed their failure to enter the city to some foreigners, who told them not to enter the breach.

A very unlikely story, this;—I witnessed the whole struggle, and feel quite sure that there were no Insurgents engaged, except the usual guard upon the wall, or those men quartered near the wall at that point. The reinforcement came after the Imperialists had been repulsed. In the heat of the fight an eight-pound-ball, from the Imperialist battery, *evidently out of its way*, came dashing into my roof; and after piercing the main corner-beam, (inflicting no little injury to my roof,) and coming hard up against another beam, that was not less yielding than the rebels in the breach, it invaded the privacy of my barricaded room (not however without scaling the walls) when I seized, it, "*as a warning to all.*"—Yours truly,

M. T. Y.

PEKING GAZETTE.

December 23rd, 1853.

The *Gazette* of this day contains a report from Ke-shen, detailing what he calls a victory over the rebels. He says that the insurgents in Yang-chow, having been frequently attacked, were reduced to the last extremity; and that those in E-ching advanced on the morning of the 10th of Dec. to Tseu-kea-tseih, with the view of affording them relief; when the imperial troops under Tih-hing-a killed about a hundred of them: at noon the insurgents came on again, when the same general killed a hundred more. About this time the rebels from Kwa-chow came on in greater numbers, and threw up several new batteries at Luh-tsëen, when Ke-shen in person advanced to San-cha-ho to meet them. Early in the morning of the 11th, Keu-tang-lung attacked the enemy in three divisions, when the rebels came out of their nests in large force to resist him. The above-named leader, however, cut down a rebel standard-bearer, when the insurgents retreated; the imperial troops then gave chase; in consequence of which many of the enemy were either drowned or burned, and many military weapons were taken. The insurgents having advanced in another direction, were attacked by fire and thrown into confusion, and having been surrounded by the imperial troops, were cut up to the number of several hundreds, whilst ten were beheaded. A certain serjeant having taken prisoner a red-coated rebel, the rest of them came on to the rescue, when the imperial troops killed several hundred of them. The central division of the rebels was also driven back with the loss of several hundreds. About noon of the same day, the insurgents from Yang-chow came out of the city, but were driven back by the general Sah-ping-a, who captured and killed a large number. Another body of the rebels who had crossed the river were stopped by Chin-kin-show, who burned the wooden bridge and floats, and captured several guns. Ke-shen, seeing that the rebels had constructed a battery to the south of Poh-shoo bay, sent Keu-tang-lung and his troops, on the morning of the 13th, to attack it: when they burned the rebel haunts in various places, and killed seven or eight hundred men. In the mean time those rebels who had advanced from Yang-tsze bridge were routed, and upwards of a thousand of them slain. Those which had spread themselves to the east and west to plunder the villages were also beaten back on several occasions by Tih-hing-a, and killed by the tens or hundreds, as occasion served.* The emperor remarks on this report, that the insurgents at E-ching having thought that those in Yang-chow were reduced to the last extremity have had the audacity to attempt their relief, but our troops displaying redoubled energy, have beaten them in several engagements. Let the great officers above-named avail themselves of the present opportunity to attain a complete victory, and not procrastinate any longer. To those officers and men who have fallen in the above engagements let the accustomed honours be paid.

The *Gazette* of the 27th December contains a report from Shing-paou, stating that after the imperial troops had obtained various advantages, they then in consequence of a partial retirement sustained some loss, in which a great general was slain. It seems that on the 23d of December, Shing-paou led on the main body of his army to a place called Hea-se-ho (the lower western river), where he made observations as to the nature of the country, and made preparations for fixing his camp, and arranging his forces for the defence of the position; when the rebels came out in several divisions, but were bravely attacked by the imperial troops and driven back, with a loss of about a hundred men. The insurgents afterwards turned out their whole force, when they were again beaten by the imperial troops, and made to flee along the banks of the canal. At this time the lieutenant-general Tung-këen played upon them with his artillery; and an expectant prefect called Choo-chin, having under him the magistrate of T'heen-tsin, named Seay-yu-tang, at the head of a body of militia, advanced in pursuit of the enemy. The dead bodies of the insurgents were seen scattered all over the bank, when Tung-këen observing the flight of the foe, took advantage of the opportunity to follow in pursuit, across some planks which were placed over the ditch. The rage of the rebels being now aroused to the utmost, they came on with death-like energy; when the lieutenant-general slipping with his foot fell to the ground: and the enemy seeing his fall rushed forward in great numbers to spear him. Seay-yu-tang, seeing Tung-këen in peril, spurred his horse and urged on his men to the rescue, but fell in the attempt with the general whom he intended to save. At the same time the expectant prefect above-named also received a wound, but luckily the main body of the army came up in time, when the enemy retired to their dens. The northern battalion under Tah-hung-a had previous to this put to the rout a body of the enemy, when a larger force rushed forth from the battery upon him: at this juncture Tih-lih-kih-sih-lang advanced at the head of the cavalry and repulsed their incursion. In the mean time Shing-paou had on the northern bank cut down four or five of the enemy's horsemen, and thirty or forty of the long-haired rebels, when the enemy dispersed and retired to their entrenchments. The generallissimo not having boats wherewith to cross the river, contented himself with firing at the enemy with his jingalls and brass cannon from the opposite side of the stream. Being assailed thus both from the north and south, the enemy at length retired to their stockade. The emperor remarks on this report, that on the occasion referred to, the imperial troops seem to have lost advantages both on the north and south sides; and although Tah-hung-a did for a time retire, and thus blunted the edge of the troops' valour, why, he asks, did Shing-paou, who was the general-in-chief, with all the battalions under his command, absent himself from head-quarters, and allow half a day to elapse before he arrived. In the mean time the officers and men, having no orders from head-quarters, advanced to various places on their own responsibility. Where at that time were the stern and intelligent commands of which on common occasions we have heard so much talk? Tih-lih-kih-sih-lang, though a general of great pretensions, was yet unable to make due arrangements and give proper orders, on which account he can with difficulty escape reprehension. Let that officer, together with Shing-paou, be both degraded four steps in rank, but retained in their several commands: let them also be deprived of their peacock's feather, as a mark of our displeasure. Tah-hung-a has not now engaged the enemy for the first time, how then could he be ignorant of their habits? and how could he allow himself, with the view of obtaining merit, to advance with a temporary boldness, and then retire from the contest. The failure in tactics thus displayed is most abominable. Let him instantly be deprived of office, and as before placed under the orders of Shing-paou, to see whether he will by subsequent good conduct efface the memory of his miscarriage. If for the future he does not display more energy and courage, let him be beheaded in front of the army. Let enquiry also be made into the amount of private wealth amassed by the above-named degraded officer, and a report be made thereof, awaiting our pleasure. And now with regard to the lieutenant-general of the Mongol division of the bordered-yellow flag, our lamented Tung-këen, who was formerly in charge of the artillery, with which he had done so much execution in frequently beating back the foe, and thereby securing to himself immortal honour; this officer on the occasion referred to, in an engagement with the enemy, had already shot down several hundreds of the insurgents, but when attempting to cross a ditch on a slippery plank, he was surrounded by the rebels; at this juncture he was still able with a long spear which he held in his hand to kill several of the insurgents, but at length fell under the multiplicity of the wounds which he received. His fidelity and his courage have been written in the traces of his own blood, and WE on perusing the report, have been unable to restrain a flood of tears. Let Tung-këen be elevated to the rank of full general, be buried with the honours due to a general who has fallen in battle, and be sacrificed to as one of the most faithful subjects of the crown. Let also a chariot of the second order be allotted him, to convey his remains to the place of interment, and a noble of high rank be deputed to escort the funeral to the capital. Let all the blame that ever attached to his conduct during the whole time of his holding office be blotted out; and let the board in charge of that department deliberate as to the mode in which due honours are to be paid to his memory, and report accordingly. As the officer in question has left no son behind him, let the head of the banner with which he was connected enquire who is the nearest relative among his tribe, and bring forward the person who ought to succeed him, to become his heir, and inherit the noble title which he has earned. With regard to Seay-tsze-tang, the magistrate of T'hëen-tsin, who having attached himself to the army, in order to take charge of the commissariat, did on the occasion referred to advance at the head of the loyal inhabitants of T'hëen-tsin, to repel the rebels, and who in endeavouring to save Tung-këen fell in the conflict pierced with seven wounds—this man deserves our deepest commiseration. Let him therefore be promoted to the rank of treasurer of the province, and be buried with the honours due to a treasurer who has fallen in battle. In his native town in Sze-chuen let a temple be erected to his memory; and let his posterity receive a patent of nobility. We also decree that a temple be erected to the honour of Tung-këen and Seay-tsze-tang on the spot where they fell, in order to comfort their disconsolate ghosts. Let the prefect Choo-tsin, who did not scruple to risk his life, but single handed galloped up to the rescue of Tung-këen, by which means he was severely wounded, thus displaying the most undaunted bravery—let him be promoted to a Taou-tae, and be rewarded with a peacock's feather. Respect this.

The same *Gazette* contains a decree from the emperor regarding Yih-ke, one of his own cousins, who on the 11th of December, in a fight at Tuh-lew, having been sent to the front of the battle, got frightened, and run away. It appears that on that day, the imperial troops were not worsted, while others displayed great bravery, and were proportionably rewarded; but Yih-ke, pretending to have a cold, set off for T'hëen-tsin to look for a doctor—in such a time as this, when every exertion should be made, for a great officer to borrow pretexts and cunningly get out of the way, is most disgraceful, and shows how utterly regardless the man is of the royal favours previously heaped upon him. Let him therefore be deprived of rank, and instantly sent back to his place under the banner, to serve as a private soldier. Let there no delay. Respect this.

The *Gazette* of the 30th of December contains a report from Shing-paou, detailing a victory over the rebels. It seems that after the skirmish on the 23d, Shing-paou reanimated his soldiers, and on the 27th of December put himself at the head of all the battalions. Tih-lih-kih-sih-lang commanded the cavalry, while the Tartars from Ghirin lay in ambush near certain vine yards. The rebels on that occasion ventured out, to the number of six or seven hundred, when Shing-paou ordered the contingent from T'hëen-tsin to advance to the Bank of the river, and open a cannonade upon them. As the rebels were retreating, the imperial troops killed about half of them, and then opened a fire upon their stockade, by which means it was battered down in several places. Just as the imperialists were about to enter the breach, three or four hundred rebel horse arrived from Tsing-hae, when the Tartars from the river Amour and Ghirin, came unexpectedly upon them, and killed upwards of a hundred. Three our four hundred more were driven into the water, while forty horses were taken: a rebel chief named Kwoh-tsze-yin was captured, five were beheaded, and the rest escaped to Tsing-hae. It seems that the imperial troops had recently erected some fortifications at Yu-kea-paou, when the insurgents secretly attacked them: these also were driven back by the Tartar horse, who had been lying in ambush, and a number of them killed. The emperor remarks on this report, that advantages seem to have been obtained over the rebels, both on the north and south of Tuh-lew, let therefore Shing-paou take advantage of these successes and exterminate the remainder without delay: let him procrastinate no longer, lest he be involved in serious responsibility. Let the commander of the Tartar horse, who has been successful on the occasions referred to, be rewarded with a peacock's feather. Respect this.

* The report above given seems to describe the advance of some portion of the rebel force up to the 13th December. The indefinite terms in which the successes of the imperialists are detailed, lead to the suspicion that those successes are more imaginary than real. Subsequent to the 13th, the reinforcement seen by the *Cassini* will have arrived, when a very different report of the proceedings may be expected.

THE following extract from the *Liverpool Albion*, of —th November last, we quote, in order to refute some of its unfounded statements :—

THE RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN CHINA.—On Tuesday night, at the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, the Rev. Stowell Brown delivered a second lecture of the series, on the religions of the Eastern world, his theme for the evening being the movement in progress in China. Having gone over the leading facts of the political history of the insurrection, which he showed to have sprung from the abiding hatred of the Chinese to the Mantchoo or Tartar dynasty, he treated of the religious or Christian element alleged to be mixed up with it. It was this which had made the insurrection to be regarded with so much interest in this country. "In ascertaining the real value of this alleged religious element, he said that, in the first place, some suspicion arose from the conduct of the rebels, who took the sword for the purpose of propagating their belief," as well as to change the dynasty. "Now, all religious wars, instead of promoting Divine truth, retarded its progress, and never since Christ left the world did the sword gain a single victory for the cross of redemption. It was condemned not only by history, but the very principles of the Gospel." The stake, the faggot, the prison, the chain, those employed against Christianity, had marvellously furthered its progress; when physical force or royal power had been put forth on behalf of Christianity it had withered in such sunshine. Then the rebels were cruel; and, if it were true, when they took Nankin they put to death 25,000 people, men, women, and children, after they had submitted, he could not recognize in their religion the Christianity which he found in the Scriptures. Then, again, with all their alleged Christianity, the rebels had not thrown off their Confucianism, for one of the great complaints urged against the present dynasty was, that the Tartar emperors did not study the doctrines of Confucius, and, "there was no doubt, that the rival aspirant to the throne was committed to Confuciapism; that was to say, he would sustain Pantheism and patronise the worship of ancestors." The lecturer next quoted from the Trimetric Classic, to show "the blasphemous doctrine held, that the pretender to the throne was a son of God, and Jesus Christ his elder brother," and said that there was far more scripture in the Koran than in any of the Chinese creeds which had been published. He held, in brief, that the rebels were making religious professions only to be used as a political engine.

We begin with :—

In ascertaining the real value of this alleged religious element, he said that, in the first place, some suspicion arose from the conduct of the rebels, who took the sword for the purpose of propagating their belief—

It is strange that a public lecturer, one too who, by his position as a minister, ought to take the strictest care that what he enunciates, if not wholly reliable, is, so far as human fallibility allows, free from errors, should promulge opinions so opposed to the facts of the case, and with a tone of authority denounce the career, the projects, and the opinions of a class of reformers of religious and political abuses, in the barefaced way we find noticed in the article before us. We believe one of the clearest facts on record with regard to the initiation of the rebellion of Hung-siu-tseuen and his party against the Tartar Dynasty, is, that they were persecuted for their religious opinions by the present Government authorities, and finding at length that there was no security for themselves from official denunciation and oppression—they took up arms primarily, in self-defence.

But after some time finding the season favorable for breaking off the yoke of a galling and corrupt despotism, they commenced a patriotic war against the Tartars—retaining their religious professions—but leaving it as a matter of choice to others to embrace their cause or not. The massacre of the Tartars at Nanking is not to be attributed to religious zeal nor fanaticism—but to the determination to free the country of their oppressors; we must deplore this wholesale massacre of a devoted race; but we believe the Chinese leader, has been mainly guided in his views upon this subject, by the example of the Jewish hero Joshua, and the wars of the Israelites against the nations of Canaan—the prominent features of whose history might seem to him to present a rule of action suited to the emergency. The next portion we shall notice runs :—

Now, all religious wars, instead of promoting Divine truth, retarded its progress, and never since Christ left the world did the sword gain a single victory for the cross of redemption. It was condemned not only by history, but the very principles of the Gospel.

We are not aware that there is the slightest proof of any persecution by the Insurgents against their fellow countrymen for religious opinions—and we therefore say that the *onus probandi* rests with those who thus stigmatise the insurgents upon the mere hearsay, tittle-tattle or over-strained views they take of the religious opinions of this new party in the Chinese Empire. Every thing, as far as we have been able to learn, tends to show that the leaders of this Insurrection are conducting their reforms with a masterly and efficient policy, comparatively free from the spirit of bigotry or intolerance. The more we learn, indeed, the more is our astonishment excited, that within so brief a period, such a wonderful organization should have been matured — insomuch that, notwithstanding all the victories *claimed* by the Imperialists, the latter seem utterly unable to check the progress of the Insurrection; while we find the imperial treasury totally exhausted, and all sorts of nugatory expedients essayed to fill an empty exchequer and patch up a failing commissarjat. But such attempts, opposed to the energy, policy, and combination enlisted against the Tartar rule cannot we imagine much longer retard the consummation of a struggle which appears to have gained strength as it has gone northwards, and only awaits a suitable season to strike the final blow. We proceed to notice :—

There was no doubt, that the rival aspirant to the throne was committed to Confucianism; that was to say, he would sustain Pantheism and patronise the worship of ancestors.

A more palpable mis-statement, we believe, can scarcely be made than this groundless assertion. There is nothing, so far as we are aware, in all the writings of Hung-sew-tseuen, that commits him to Confucianism, or that savours of Pantheism. The reverend gentleman must have had in his mind some of the spurious proclamations which have found their way into the public prints, but with which the leader of the insurrection has had no connection.

The learned lecturer, quoted, we find, from the Trimetrical Classic, where, after giving a very lucid and beautiful description of the creation by the "Great God," who is mentioned no less than twelve times in one hundred and twenty lines, he says—

But the great God,
Out of pity to mankind,
Sent his first-born Son
To come down into the world.
His name is Jesus,
The Lord and Saviour of men,
Who redeems them from sin,
By the endurance of extreme misery.
Upon the cross,
They nailed his body;
Where he shed his precious blood,
To save all mankind.
Three days after his death,
He rose from the dead:
And during forty days,
He discoursed on heavenly things.
When he was about to ascend,
He commanded his disciples
To communicate his Gospel,
And proclaim his revealed will.
Those who believe will be saved,
And ascend up to heaven;
But those who do not believe,
Will be the first to be condemned.
Throughout the whole world,
There is only one God (Shang-te);
The great Lord and Ruler,
Without a second.

After describing the declension of the Chinese from the worship of God by Tsin, who "was infatuated with the genii;" and after saying "that the nation has been deluded by the devil for the last two thousand years"—in consequence of which "Ming, of the Han dynasty, welcomed, the institutions of Buddha," and "Hwuy of the Sung dynasty * * * changed the name of Shang-te (God) into that of Yuh-hwang (the pearly Emperor);" he goes on to say, "But the great God is the Supreme Lord over all the world, the great Father in heaven;" he then proceeds to show that "for these seven hundred years, men have sunk deeper and deeper in error. With the doctrine of God they have not been acquainted; while the king of Hades has deluded them to the utmost." Then follows an allegorical description of the leader of the Insurrection's ascending into heaven, and receiving direct aid from God and his Elder Brother, in the overthrow of the fiend, "namely, the king of Hades, who displayed much malignity, and acted like a devilish serpent." We dare say in this portion of the ode there is a mixture of illusion with allegory. From the illness of Hung-sew Tseuen, which has been often alluded to,—he may have believed that 'he was caught up to heaven;' and that there "The great God personally instructed him."—He proceeds, further on, to describe God's Son's eternal government and judgment of the world—and says that "all beneath the sky" should "come and acknowledge the new monarch." The Trimetric Classic then concludes with moral and religious precepts for universal acceptation, especially stating that "The great God is a spiritual Father; all things whatsoever depend on him;"—and that "The great God sees every thing."—In all the doctrines and precepts brought forward, in this remarkable production of a person newly awakened from the benighted teachings of mere heathen philosophy, we contend that there is no Confucianism. There appears to be a leaven of superstition and personal illusion, in the portion we call allegorical, which has already been accounted for. We do not reckon the hero of this religio-political movement any thing more than a fallible man—but one, nevertheless, who under Divine Providence, appears to have been raised up to bear His name before the heathen—and to put down the idolatry and superstition which have so long been the bane of this extensive quarter of the world. The last paragraph we shall notice is :—

The blasphemous doctrine held, that the pretender to the throne was a son of God, and Jesus Christ his elder brother.

If the leader of the insurrection mean by this that he is a Son of God in a peculiar sense; and that Jesus Christ is his elder brother in any higher degree than that he is the elder brother of all Christians;—of course he is wrong, and we should condemn him as much as our learned lecturer would. But that there is a sense in which Jesus Christ may be considered the elder brother of us all is evident from [Matthew, Chap. 12, v. 49-50] :—

Behold my mother and my brethen! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.

It is possible that the Insurgent king, in his doctrine, looked back to the ancient title of the Emperor of China, as the "Son of Heaven;" and finding Christian books teach that we are the sons of God—a doctrine taught by St. Paul (Galatians 4. 6-7) as well as by the beloved apostle John, who in his 1st Epistle, 3rd chapter, and 2nd verse says "Beloved, now are we the sons of God,"—he might have felt confirmed in the imagination that he was a Son of God. Viewed in this light, therefore, and considering that his mind was just emerging from the darkness of Paganism, we should not be too hasty in condemning his expressions as blasphemous or improper, and although there are, as we have always allowed, many blots both in the doctrines and practices of the Insurgents; they are such as have mainly arisen from imperfect knowledge of Scripture, and such as a more intimate knowledge of the pure doctrines of truth would easily eradicate.

BY an inadvertency a line of the fifth paragraph of H. B. M.'s Consul's letter at this Port, to H. E. Woo Taoutae in our issue of last week was altogether omitted, which greatly marred the sense :—we, therefore now re-print the said clause which runs thus :—the missing line being put in italics :—

I may here remark that your Excellency's re-occupation of the Custom-house heretofore in use, situated as it is in the heart of our Settlement, would have been impossible for two reasons. The admittance, *of an armed force for the maintenance* of your authority would have utterly negatived those measures of self-defence which we had been most unwillingly compelled to adopt, while the support of your Excellency with an armed force of our own in the midst of the foreign settlement, would have been no less inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality we have been strictly enjoined, to observe in the present struggle.

WE think it would have been far better for both *Churchman* and *Orthdox* to have confined themselves to the simple question of Church-music, and not have bandied compliments about being gentle-man-ly, Christian-like, or Churchman-like.

There will always prevail great difference of opinion as to how large a portion of the Church-service should be chanted or sung, and we think the better plan is to leave such matters to the discretion of the officiating minister, whose province it is to regulate such matters. We do not believe that the subject in dispute will be settled by a wordy war about extraneous charges, which, on the contrary, is more likely to cause contention than conviction :—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I have heard many definitions, as to what may be considered the "height of imagition," and I think that you will agree with me that the letter of "*Orthodox*" which appeared in your last number is about as fair a specimen of it as any reasonable person could wish for; from the tone of it I strongly doubt whether he can be considered as a judge of what is either gentlemanly or Churchmanlike, and it may possibly be as well to inform him that the *disgust* caused by *Churchman's* letter is only exceeded by that which was felt on reading his.

Now Sir, *I imagine* he *may* be a very *clever* person but most certainly he is *not* an "*Orthodox*" one if he can find out any "uncalled for attack on the Ladies of Shanghai" (as *he* calls it) or any slur on the Protestant religion in *Churchman's* letter—perhaps he will have the goodness to point out the one or the other for the enlightenment of the large-r portion of the foreign community, or do they exist only in his *imagination?* I am sure if he can do so my brother *Churchman* will only be too happy to make every amend in his power,—but surely he does not mean to say that asking the "Ladies of Shanghai" to come forward and join in praising God is *an uncalled for attack* fie? fie! I *must* give him credit for beller surse than that. Then, he again *imagines* that the "Ladies of Shanghai" go only to Church to "hear the Liturgy properly read, and to profit by the Sermon"—here *I* imagine that *he* is the one who makes an attack on them—he never *imagines* that they can go for a stronger reason than either of the above—namely, to *Worship their God*—my he almost goes so far as to say that they do not venture to sing their maker's praise—except for the purpose of "making a display of their vocal power!!" It is very evident that *he* does not aspire to be numbered among the *musical* portion of the community—and I shewrdly suspect he cannot even claim to be called a "Churchman" from the manner in which he proposes to reduce the *musical* portion of our beautiful Church Service to a level with that of a dissenting Chapel.—Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER CHURCHMAN.

Shanghai, 4th February, 1854.

SINCE the above the following has come to hand, which we insert without comment :—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—You, (and I believe I may say the greater part of the community) will no doubt agree with me as to the exceedingly bad taste displayed by "*Orthodox*" in his letter which appeared in your Paper of Saturday last. In the first place he roundly abuses "*Churchman*" for making "an uncalled for attack on the Ladies of Shanghai"—it is only necessary to refer to *Churchman's* letter of 27th ultimo, to disprove entirely that such was made and in the second place the unmerited castigation which he inflicts not only on the Choir but also on the gentleman who so kindly accompanies them on the Organ. If he had any "*Orthodox*" feelings he would surely have remembered that the "musical portion of our Church Service is conducted by Gentlemen Amateurs who at all events do their best to assist in the Service, *futile* as their efforts may be—and although the music hitherto has not been of quite so high an order as we could have wished, still thanks are due to them for the great kindness they have hitherto shewn, and it may perhaps please "*Orthodox*" to know that such arrangements are being made as will enable our Choir to bring their Services into a more efficient state.—Yours faithfully,

SEMIBREVE.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1854.

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Rangoon.—A private letter from Rangoon describes the inhabitants of the annexed upper provinces, as rallying round the British officers placed in charge, if only for the simple reason that in supporting the new domination they see their sole hope of rescue from anarchy, and thorough disorganization. Captain Latter and Captain Smith have had no end of labour on their hands, but the present disposition of the people to co-operate with them, lightens what otherwise would have been a dispiriting task. The cause of order, as Louis Napoleon would term it, is the cause of all, and we may fairly anticipate that the ravages of the robbers will conduce to the rapid consolidation of our new acquisitions.—*Calcutta Englishman*, December 14.

It may gratify those friends who are interested in the disposition of the Naval force on the Burman coast, to learn the present arrangements. The *Phlegethon* is at Amherst; the *Enterprize* and *Proserpine* are in the Irrawaddy, employed in the suppression of river dacoity. These vessels have European crews. The *Medlock*, *Nerbudda*, *Mahanuddy*, *Diamonds*, and *Indus* steamers, with the flats *Bhagwantlee*, *Soane*, *Sutlej* and *Luckie* are employed in keeping up the communications, and carrying supplies to the troops, as well as between Rangoon and Prome. The *Pluto* is stationed at Moulmain, and under the orders of Col. Begbie. It is likely that a river steamer will be sent into the Sitang this cold season, to ply between Sitang and Shoeyghain. During the rains, she will probably be able to run as high as Tonghoo.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool.—Dumfries, and Emily.
Hongkong.—Nymph, Dauntless, Frederik VII, Brenda, Daniel Ross, John Wood, and Aristides.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties on British Trade, *and* Tonnage Dues on *British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *to* 1852,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1843, ..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	441,668-5-7-0	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-0
1846, ..	482,658-3-8-8	5,349-0-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	361,233-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	367,359-8-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-3-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,586-0-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851, ..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-16-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852, ..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,870,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties on AMERICAN TRADE, *and* Tonnage Dues on *United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1849 *to* 1852,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1849, ..	114,627-7-5-1	2,599-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850, ..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-0-0-0	179,921-6-2-4
1851, ..	402,762-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852, ..	625,480-9-3-5	16,133-7-5-0	641,616-6-8-5
Total,	1,328,888-4-3-2	30,417-0-5-0	1,349,306-0-8-2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 7	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Feb. 1	Opium	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.
„ 8	Wild Duck	*W.* A. ship		Hamilton	California	Nov. 23	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
„ 10	Vostock	*W.* Himrst		Korsakoff	Japan	Feb. 3		

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, child and ayah—Messrs. John Bowman, R. R. Tyers, L. Gurtiner and servant, G. A. Krall, A. de Encarnaçao, J. M. Carlos, a Chinaman, Sheik Ahmed and native servant.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 8	Arabia	B. bark	364	Garthon	Australia	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„ 11	Vostock	*W.* Himrst		Korsakoff	Japan		

PASSENGERS—(for Hongkong, 4th Feby.) per H. I. M.'s War-Str. *Calhort*—M. de Bourboulon, Minister Plenipo: de France, Mlle. de Bourboulon, Le Chr. de Conscy, M. Fritz Bovet, and Mr. J. M. Marques.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	Feb. 7	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.	Hongkong	13th inst.
Lockett	Jan. 27	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Wild Duck	*W.* Feb. 3	A. ship		Hamilton	Smith, King and Co.		

☞ Those marked *W.* are at Woosung.

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owner.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	466	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Minden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1845	220
Rattler	H.M.Sc.-Si	9	..	120	Com. A. Mallersh.	1849	200
—*America.*—						Commi'ned.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colrd. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Dumfries	Liverpool	468	Sep. 26	.. 3,214,120	.. 5,600	.. 2,720	.....	.. 4,000
Geelong	London	392	Oct. 15	.....	(Coals & Stores)	.....	.....	.....
Mary Shepherd	London	625	Oct. 18	.....	(Coals)	.....	.....	.....
Emily	Liverpool	253	Nov. 17	.. 1,793,720	.. 209,000	.. 240	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE.—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,853
UNITED STATES,	19,065,600	2,034,700	22,900,300†	429
AUSTRALIA,	.....	.....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	.....	.....	2,414,000§	2,729
HALIFAX,	.....	.....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	.....	.....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	.....	.....	69,431,000	27,961

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched viâ Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*,

From 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	*Wool* Cases
1853—	In July,	3	Vessels	.....	.....	853,920	2,094	.....	54	.....
	In August,	6	„	.....	.....	1,957,500	10,534	.....	169	40
	In September,	11	„	.....	.....	4,706,312	5,540	.....	99	.....
	In October,	5	„	.....	.....	4,016,600	960	.....	101	.....
	In November,	4	„	.....	.....	2,079,681	2,328	.....	.....	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.				.....	.....	13,674,107	21,702	.....	441	40
Dec. 1	H. M. of London-berry,	808	London	.....	.....	754,806	1,390	.....	.....	.....
„ 1	Argonaut,	575	London	.....	Estd.	440,000	1,242	.....	.....	.....
„ 6	Clyde,	783	London	.....	.....	800,000	210	.....	.....	.....
„ 12	Jennet,	247	London	.....	Estd.	60,000	2,442	.....	.....	.....
„ 20	Snow Squall,	750	London	.....	Estd.	482,000	800	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London	.....	.....	656,000	2,449	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London	.....	.....	550,000	1,747	.....	.....	.....
„ 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London	.....	.....	523,728	1,127	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Star of the East,	1210	Liverpool	.....	.....	1,113,804	845	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Confucius,	511	Liverpool	.....	.....	567,476	287	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Nemesis,	343	Cork	.....	.....	408,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	521	.....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	653	.....
„ 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	261	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	814	.....
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	828	.....
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	514	.....
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,009	.....
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	505	.....
„ 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	945	.....
„ 21	Audax,	151	Hongkong	.....	.....	61,773	85	.....
„ 24	Esmont,	120	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 26	Swallow,	343	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Febp. 3	Enterprise,	80	Lookong	.....	.....	.....	293	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	373	Sydney,	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	.. Do.	.....	.....	180,872	.....	.....
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	.. Do.	.....	.....	373,700	.....	.....
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	.. Do.	.....	.....	237,732	.....	.....
„ 3	Great Britain,	492	Australia	.....	.....	442,500	.....	.....
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	.. Do.	.....	.....	213,300	.....	.....
Febp. 3	Arabia,	262	.. Do.	.....	.....	288,300	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green.	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	Total Black.	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	220,347	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,325
Sept. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,092	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605,490	10½	.....
„ 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	11,291	14,291	23,895	33,772	13,798	209,349	33,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
„ 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	86,000	52,000	20,000	624,000	364,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,380	988,380	167	.....
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	37,900	760,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,000	873,000	81	.....
„ 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,000	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	.....	6,000	2,200	.....	95,500	678,600	.....	.....
„ 29	Living Age,	727	New York	253,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	553,100	1,400	.....	10,000	.....	.....	11,400	599,300	.....	.....
„ 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,500	66,300	637,000	77,200	.....	.....	40,400	.....	117,600	754,600	.....	4,800
„ 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston ..	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000	793,600	.....	.....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	585	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,812	16	585
„ 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	26,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	852,600	73,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,100	926,000	.....	2,650
„ 19	Wingwothe Morning	915	New York	455,000	43,340	97,700	61,500	103,400	52,000	813,500	20,600	.....	18,700	.....	.....	39,300	851,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	26,600	436,900	37,700	.....	21,700	.....	.....	59,400	496,300	2	.....
„ 11	Ala,	460	New York	290,895	.....	39,364	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,864	50,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,477	487,341	39	.....
„ 20	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,300	42½	5,651
„ 30	Hercilla,	816	New York	78,600	15,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,000	26,200	.....	.....	27,500	.....	53,700	290,300	.....	.....
Jan. 18	Beverly,	676	New York	353,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	50,000	43,200	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	192	4,760
„ 25	Oneida,	400	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Total Pounds	*Silk.* Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,423
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,585	6,849	8,726,065	527,034	279,265	452,729	1,514,162	481,382	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,257,686	361,348	250,667	11,045	8,879,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,087	295,420	149,654	2,914,650	12,494,140	15,572
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,656	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	606,472	393,991	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,443	312,409	1,335,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,257	328,297	25,954,806	1,091,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,743
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,673,000	✓ 26,621
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Total Pounds	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,663,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,734	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	.....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,573,380	391,722	376,585	280,653	19,322,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,227	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,853

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Total Pounds	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,539	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	534,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,696,095	14,100	47,644	3,751,839	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,480	550
Year 1851-52,	5,100,000	.....	560,000	5,660,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	15,060,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total Green	Total Pounds	*Silk* Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	3,042,405	294,301	438,480	117,182	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,485,346	47,157,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,260	.....	1,221,500	4,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	48,848,960	18,500	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,360	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,361,900	716,100	20,900	5,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,050,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 144 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1852-53, in 113 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,805,300	31,391
1852-53, ...	Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,000	8,381
.....	Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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